THE PORT THERE WEITHER WARRED & TONE THEFTH STREET

odward testifies that he bought eighteen milof which ten millions were taken by Gould.
Enos testifies that he bought ten millions. E.
Hard swears that he bought ten millions. E.
Hard swears that he bought ten millions.
E. Quincy, of Heath & Co., testifies that he
over lourseen millions.
The evening of Wednessday, the 22d, gold stood
by and the conspirators neid from firty to sixty
as calls for gold. Mr. Gould thinks it was not
than twenty-five millions, but his partner
testifies that they held from forty to
to fifty-five millions, in the purchase
ten they had employed from fifty to sixty broNo better proof was needed that the natural
ney of gold was downward than the fact that
uired these enormous purchases, together with
ingher than it had stood sixteen days before,
g the len days in which these purchases were
the conspirators were disturbed by the moveof the secretary of the Treasury.

onts higher than it had stood sixteen days before, buring the len days in which these purchases were nade the conspirators were disturbed by the movements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

About he 13th or 14th of September; it became nown in New Tork that within a few days Secreary Boutwell would pass through the city and that he had accepted an invitation to dine at he third the dinner was gotien up by parties short of gold, who expected to use the occasion to hadden the secretary in favor of increasing his sales of fold, and breaking up the supposed clique. Mr. sould became alarmed at the confident manner in which Mr. Boutwell's intentions were spoken of, and, solicitons as to what the effect might so on the Secretary, he called on Corolin and communicated his lears. His testimony shows that he discusted Corbin's presended influence. For nearly a forting the had called on him twice a day, and while studying the situation was barrowly watching his behavior. He knew that every cent of advance in the price of gold daded \$15.000 to Corbin a profit on the amount Gould was carrying for him, and that his fact haght explain Corbin's pretence of knowing the President's purpose and being able to lanuance them.

In the evening of the 1th September it was agreed hat Corbin should address a letter to the President's purpose and being able to lanuance them.

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In the evening of the Iths September it was agreed hat Corbin should address a letter to the President, araing him not to interfere in the gold market by ordering or permitting sales from the Treasury. During that might Corbin and could. While Cerbin was writing it fir. Gould called upon Pisk to farmish his most lathful servant to carry the letter. W. O. Chapin was designated as the messenger, and

sufficiently important to warrant a public statement a regard to it. The messenger Chapin, in his evilence before the committee, details with great minuteness his part of this transaction. He says he lelivered a letter audressed to deneral Porter in the

parson.
Q. In what the President said to the messenger did you understand that the messenger asked anything in regard to the contents of the letter? A. No. sir.
Q. is the letter which you received in existence? A. It is not; it was an ordinary note which I tore up the moment

the contents of the letter? A. No, sir.

Q. is the letter which you received in existence? A. It is not; it was an ordinary note which I tore up the moment afterwards.

Q. Do you know whether the letter addressed to the Frestent is in a sistence or not? A. My understanding is that it is not; it was destroyed at the time.

Q. State what is the habit of the President in that respect—whether he is in the habit of the President in that respect—whether he is in the habit of the President in that are not of importance for the fless.

Q. Do you keep his lies?

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Q. Do you keep his lies?

Q. If that latter were in existence would you have know-ledge of \$1? A. It would be in my custody is all probability.

This letter, which Corbin had led his co-conspirators to trust as their safeguard against interference from Mr. Boutwell, finally proved their ruin. Its effect was the very reverse of what they anticipated. General Porter testifics:—The letters received by the President if it had not been for the fact that it was sent by a special messenger from New York to Washington, Pa., the messenger having to take a carriage and ride some twenty-eight unless from Pittsourg. This letter, sent in that way, urging a certain policy on the administration, taken in connection with some rumors that had got into the newspapers at that time, as to Mr. Corbin maying become a great built in gold, excited the President's suspicions, and he believed that Mr. Corbin must have a pecumary interest in those speculations; that he was not actuated simply by a desire to see a certain policy carried out for the benefit of the administration. Feeling in that way, he suggested to Mrs. Grant to say in a letter sie was writing to Mrs. Corbin that rumors had reached her that Mr. Corbin mast have a pecumary interest in those speculations; that he was not actuated simply by a desire to see a certain policy carried out for the benefit of the administration. Feeling in that way, he suggested to Mrs. Grant to say in a letter sie was wri see. That, I think, was the night after the messenger arrived, and white we were stail at Washington, Pa." Both Mr. Gould and Mr. Corbin have festing on the regard to this letter, and they state its contents substantially as given by General Porter. It was received in New York on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d. Late that night Mr. Gould caded at Corbin's house. Corbin disclosed the contents of the letter, and they sat down to consider its significance. Both have detailed at length in their evidence what transpired between them that night and the following morning. (See Gould's evidence, pages 38 to 51.) This letter created the atmost alarm in the minds of both these conspirators. It showed Corbin that his dupacity was now strongly suspected, if not actually discovered. It showed Gould that he had been decived by Corbin's representations and that a blow from the Treasury might fall upon him at any hour. The picture of these two men that night, as presented in the evidence, is a remarkable one. Shut up in the inbrary, near midnight, Corbin was bending over the table and straining with dim eyes to decipner and read the contents of a letter written in pencil to his wife, white me great gold gambler, looking over his shoulder, caught with his sharper vision eyery word. The envelope was examined, with its postmars and date, and all the circumstances which ient significance to the document. In that interview Corbin had the advantage, for he had had time to malure a plan. He seems to have determined by a new deception to save its credit with the President and at the same time resp the profit from his speculation, with Mr. Gould; he represented to Gould the danger of allowing the President any reason to believe that he (Corbin) was engaged in speculation, and said he had prepared a letter to the President denying that he had any interest in the movement, direct or indirect, and said that he must send the letter by the first mail, but that in order to send it in must be true. He proposed, therefore, to Gould the about

Gould went from Corbin's house to the office of the Eric Railroad, still keeping Mrs. Grant's letter a secret from Pisk. Later in the day he disclosed only enough of the truth to make Fisk jointly responsible to the waster and the corbin. Of this transaction Mr. Pisk stroubled and the responsible to the waster of the corbin. Of this transaction Mr. Pisk stroubled and the responsible to the corbin. Of this transaction Mr. Pisk stroubled and the corbin of the waster of of the wa

diffeen minutes the price fell from 160 to 133, and, in the language of a witness, half of Wall screet was involved in ruis. It was not without difficulty that the conspirators escaped from the fury of their victurs, and took reinge in the up town stronghold—the office of the Eric Railroad. During Thursday and Friday they had sold out at high rates a large part of the good they had previously purchased, and had made many private settlements at rates ruthous to their victims. They at once repudiated all their purchases made through Bolden and his profers, amounting to seventy millions, and it is ovident that either before or after the fact they had bought Belden's consent to this villary. The Gold Clearing House, with its simost unimited facilities for settling the accounts of gold gambiers, was suffocated under the crushing weight of its transactions and its doors were closed.

Whatever may have been the final pecuniary result to the conspirators it is evident that on that day fir. Fisk, as least, supposed that they had suffered enormous losses. He called on Coroin and overwhelmed him with threats and denunciations. In his evidence concerning this interview he says:—

I knew that somebody had run a saw right into us, and said 1, "This whole — thing has turned out just as I told you it would." I consider the whole party a pack of cowards, and I especied that when we cannot out just as I told you it would." I founded the when we cannot out just as I told you it would." I consider the whole party a pack of cowards, and I especied that when we cannot out just has tried to the whole party a peck of cowards, and I especied that when we cannot out just has tried to the whole party a peck of cowards, and I especied that when we cannot out out the found with you." He was on one ads of the table weeping and waiting and I was gnashing my teets.

cowards, and respected that when we came to clear our mands they would sook it right into us. It said to him, "I don't know whether you have hed or not, and I don't know what ought to be done with you." He was on one safe of the table weeping and waiting and I was mashing my teets.

Gould seemed to have hope that Corbin might still be of some service by going to Washington and representing to the President that the effect of the disaster on all parcies might be mitigated by suspending the government's order to sell gold. Fisk polined this proposal with but hittle hope, and said in regard to Coroin's going, "I thought that the further off he was the happier I should be." Two days before this Gorbin had written to the President, denying, in the most positive terias, that he had any interest direct or indirect in the gold movement, and ventured to go to Washington on Saturday or Saturday might, and on Sunday attempted to talk with the President on the subject. According to his own testimony and also that of General Porter the President cut him short with the remark that that subject was cosed up. Corbin pursued the attempt no further, and that highs returned to New York. The fact that they received no despates on Sunday, and that the next morning forther sales of government gold were ordered showed Fisk and Gond that Corbin's mission had failed. He made no report, and the three conspirators never met again. Fisk says of this sintsion of Corbin's: "Matters took such a turn that it was no use, it was each man drag out his own corpse."

templations too great to be resisted, and so long will capital continue to be diverted from enterprises which and to the national wealth, and will be used in this reckless gambling which ruins the great majority of those who engage in it, and endangers the business of the whole country. Not the least among the evils which grow out of the condition of our currency is the necessity which makes the national government a dealer in gold. Whether the surplus gold be hourded or sold it crentes an artificial interference in the business of the country and devolves upon the officers who manage it most delicate and difficult duties.

The committee find that the custom adopted by some of the national banks of certifying checks which do not represent cash deposits, and which if presented immediately cannot be used, is a dangerous and pernicious practice, and the use of such checks greatly aided the conspirators. It is in evidence that one bank, the Tenth National, certified \$15,000,000 of checks in the course of two days, and with all its cash reserve was mable to make settlement, and only by large loans was saved from breaking.

Third—In regard to the relation of officers of the government to the gold movement, the committee dud that the wicked and cumningly devised attempts

It is impossible to say whether the charge that Mrs. Grant was interested in the speculation in gold originated with Fisk or Corbin; and the charge is only made on the hegray testimony of Mr. Fisk, he avers that Corbin told him that \$600,000 of the gold that Gould was carrying for Corbin's account was for Mrs. Grant, and that the \$25,000 profit paid to Corbin by Gould had been forwarded to Mrs. Grant, and that the \$25,000 profit paid to Corbin by Gould had been forwarded to Mrs. Grant, This statement is denied by Corbin and unsupported by Gould. The Committee required Mr. Gould to produce the original check for the \$25,000 and Mr. Corbin to show what use he made of it. The check was produced, and Corbin produced the account of the officers of the Bank of America, showing that immediately on the recept of the check Corbin paid it on a debt which he owed to the bank. Corbin swears that he never sent or prromised to send any money to Mrs. Grant or any of the President's family and that ne never proposed to give any of them any interest in his gold speculation, and Mr. Gould awears that he did not think any member of the President's family had any knowledge of the gold speculation.

The presence of Mr. Fisk that Horace Porter, Secretary for the President, was interested in this speculation, is utterly groundless. Fisk admitted that he knew nothing on the subject except what Gould and Corbin had told him. Corbin swears positively that he never proposed to Mr. Porter to take any interest in their speculation, and never told Fisk that he had any such interest. After a searching examination, the when Mr. Gould was asked in he knew of any officer of the government who was interested in the gold movement, he not only gave no intimation that kir. Porter was in any way connected with it, but his testimony makes such a conclusion impossible. Moreover, it is in evidence that Gould only proposed to buy gold for Mr. Porter, and received from that worthy officer a prompt and merited rebuse.

In regard to General Butterfield, it

employed in its transportation eastward and its exportation increased—nevertheless those who worked this theory did it for their own aggrandizement. No more politic plan could be devised for momentary gain. No more dangerous scheme was ever invented for the injury of the farmers or people if we look to the end—to the bursting of the bubble and its reaction. It is an axiom that the cost of all such fluctuations is ultimately paid for by the consumer of products.

Whatever may be its merit as a theory for transient and designing purposes it is certain that it alianced and deluded the President of the United States for a time. However much this theory may have influenced the Executive in his peculiar course, and in giving the interviews and directions about gold sales hereafter apparent, it is equally sure that the origin of this conspiracy to raise the price of gold had in it a sinister and selfish object. Whether that object was fully accomplished or not we do not care to know. We are investigating causes only. But while this theory seems to have been the rationnia or nings on which this gold specuasion turned it is also true that the egg of this conspiracy was laid further back. It was hatched as early as the month of May or June. If Catherwood tells the truth the confederates were Corbin, Catherwood and Gould. Who was most prominent is no matter; they are equally responsible for its inception. When Catherwood made his exit, if he is to be credited, it was that Butterfield should enter. The scheme had in it, as the first move, the appointment of a Sub-Trensurer at New York. He must be one facile to the uses of the conspiracy. How the plan was contrived Mr. Catherwood testifies. He thus gives us its basis:—"Men could operate with safety when they are acting on a certainty." Alterwards, when, developing the plot, he was asked to state more distinctly the "legitimate thing," which the "pool" was to attain, he answered, "I understoed that it was buying gold and selling stocks and bonds on a certainty of the movemen thing?" which the "pool?" was to attain, he answered. "I understood that it was buying gold and selling stocks and bonds on a certainty of the movements of the government in selling or not selling gold." In further development of the plot he even goes so far as to say that the profits of the "pool" were divided into four parts—one-fourth to Corbin, one-fourth to himself, one-fourth to Gould and one-fourth to himself, one-fourth to Gould and one-fourth to —, some one for whom Gould was taking care. On this point Mr. Gould was not questioned. He is therefore shent. In this, as in other matters, Mr. Corbin forgets or poverts the facts. He denied any such combination; for he denied giving any sid to General Eutterfield's appointment. He swears:—"I trankly told Gould and Catherwood I could not recommend the fatter." And again he says:—"I withdrew my promise to help Butterfield." He also denies any conversation with Butterfield as to Gould. He swears that he had no communications with Butterfield at all during the movement as to the gold business. While Mr. Corbin denied generally all plans as to gold fluctuations ne finally, under pressure, confessed that he had not entire exemption from se disnness. He "had not attained periochion, but was struggling for it."

Notwithstanding these denials, it is certain, by a letter produced by Catherwood, and written by Corbin to him, that there was a secret design to obtain control of the office of the Sub-Treasurer of New York. It was so secret and bad that Corola when writing used a cipper to convey it to his stepson-in-law, Catherwood, When they said "New Jersey Railroad" they meant "New York Sub-Treasury." How much reliance is to be placed on Corbin's statements will net eather iurther appear. Certainly, on all matters where he is not confirmed he needs it badiy. In our judgment there can be no doubt that Hutterfield was selected to know the "certainty" of the government movements in the sale of gold and purchase of bonds. Catherwood testifies that he was a military man of f